

Englands Command
ON THE
SEAS,
OR,

The English Seas GUARDED.

Wherein is proved that as the Venetians, Portugals, Spaniards, French, Danes, Polands, Turks, the Duke of Tuscany, and the Popes of Rome have Dominion on their Seas; So the Common-wealth of England hath on our Seas.

SUTRO

Wherein the Dutch unjust procuration and prosecution of War against England is also described.

Lucan, de Bello Civili pharj. 4.

*Sic Venetus stagnante Pado, fusq; Britannus
Navigat Oceano*

That is,

*Venice her Gulf, and River Po doth keep:
The English on the Ocean vast and deep.*

London, Printed for Jos. Blaik-lock in Ivie-lanc, next doore to the signe of the Acorne,

England's Command

ENT MO

SEAS

10

THE END OF THE WORLD

The record is good; but at the same time

Portugals, Spaniens, Frankreichs

James, Ireland, Tuckers, the Duke of

Trinity, 1884

1907-1908

100-1000

1900

1871

1900-1901

[Faint handwritten text]

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in two columns. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list includes names such as "John A. Smith", "Mary E. Jones", and "Robert L. Brown", along with their respective addresses in various cities and states.

100

11-12

1900

1917-18

100

[illegible]

1000



To the Right Honourable the Council of State,

Grave Senators,

Presents are
accepted,
not for
their *bulk*, but for
their *Virtue*; those
smaller Offerings
from *mean* per-
sons were under
A 3 the

The Epistle

the *Law* ; not on-
ly *appointed* , but
approved off by
God himself ; the
Intention not the
person commends
the *Gift* : the *grea-*
ter may be more
Specious , the *lesse*
more *precious* ; E-
ven the *Widdows*
two mites , were not
only not rejected
but

Dedicatory.

but received and
commended by
Christ himself.

Vpon these I
gathered courage
and confidence to
Offer this small
Tract to Your
Noble Protection:
who have suffici-
ent Ability to De-
fend it from In-
jury.

The Epistle

And I hope
Your Honours
will be willing to
afford it your Ac-
ceptance; It spea-
king but what's
true, and needfull
at this present; It
shews what other
Nations have
done, and to their
utmost uphold,
what this Land
hath in former
times

Dedicatory.

times rightly and
powerfully per-
formed by our vi-
ctorious Navies at
Sea; and as tis ho-
ped and expected
will be as resolute-
ly and powerfully
Continued and
Augmented by
Your solid Wise-
dome, Your hap-
py and successfull
Government. It
layes

The Epistle

layes open those
subtile and Inva-
ding Enemies the
Dutch ; with their
unjust attempts a-
gainst us of this
Nation, together
with the manifold
miseries our Land
will be subject un-
to in a short time,
if our Seas be de-
barred us by that
Insolent people.

So

Dedictory.

So praying that
God would speci-
ally Assist and al-
wayes Direct you
in all Your Hono-
rable and Weigh-
ty Consultations,
I crave Pardon
and Humbly

Am,

Your Honours Servant,

Donald Lupton.

So praying that

God would speed

ally Assist and al-

ways Direct you

in all Your Hono-

rable and Wigh-

ty Consultations

I crave Pardon

and humbly

A

Your Honors Serving

Donald Lambton

*England's Com-
mand on the Seas,
or, The English
Seas Guarded.*



WE might have framed a long discourse concerning this subject, from several Texts of the Word of God, which do denote and shew how severall Nations and People have not onely assumed and exercised a Power and Dominion upon the Seas; but it is evident that they were
B invested

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invested into that Power
by the blessing of God: We
will not enlarge upon
them, only we will quote
some of many; as *Numb. 34.*
your south border shall be from
the utmost Coast of the salt
Sea East-ward; and v. 5. The
border shall fetch a compasse
unto the River of Ægypt, and
the goings out of it shall be at
the sea. v. 6. You shall even have
the great sea for a border. So
also Moses blessing the se-
verall Tribes, when he
comes to Zabulon and Issa-
car sayes, That they shall suck
of the abundance of the seas,
and of treasures hid in the
sand. Surely this shewes
they should have power
and

and Dominion on, and in the Seas; And *Jacob* when he blessed the Twelve Tribes, pronouncing the blessing upon *Zabulon* Gen. 49. 13. sayes plainly, yet prophetically; *Zabulon shall dwell at the Haven of the Sea, and he shall be for an Haven for ships*: And the Prophet *David* describing the Sovereignty of Christ, in Ps. 72. 8. *He shall have (saies he) Dominion from sea to sea; and also Psal 89. 25. I will also set his hand in the sea, & his right hand in the Rivers*; and God by the Prophet *Isaiah*, describing the downfall of *Tyre* and *Sydon* and *Tarshish* leaves not out

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her great power she former-
ly had on the Seas, *Isaiah*
23.2,3,4. and also of *Tyrus*
Ezechiel speaks *Ezech.* 26.
16,17. how all the Princes
of the sea shall come down
from their thrones, and take
up a lamentation for her a-
mongst other sayings, this is
one part of their mourn-
ing, the Renowned City
which was so strong in the
sea: and at cap. 27.3. Thou
that art scituated at the
entry of the sea. V.4. Thy
borders are in the midst
of the Seas, and the Pro-
phet *Nabum* 3. v.8. speak-
ing of *Ninivees* destruction
sayes, Art thou better then
populous *Noah*? that was
scituate

scituate among the rivers,
that had the waters round a-
bout it, whose Rampart was
the sea, and her wall was
from the sea: these several
Texts demonstrate suffici-
ently that the Seas have
been allotted and allowed
to severall Nations, and it
appears also, that as long
as Gods blessing was upon
a Nation, he still kept up
their power at Sea, so also
when he intended their ru-
ine and downfall, he did
then weaken and take a-
way thier dominion at sea,
but we intend not a Theo-
logicall Tract; to leave
these, we intend to make
it plain to all our Countrey

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men in these particulars
following.

I. How all Nations of
Christendome that border
upon the seas, have, and yet
do hold their power and
Jurisdiction on, and in their
respective seas: and more
specially.

1. The *Venetians*.
2. The *Portugals*.
3. The *Spaniards*.
4. The *French*.
5. The *Danes* and *Nor-*
wayes.
6. The *Polanders*.
7. The *Turks*.
8. The *Duke of Tuscany*.
9. The *Popes of Rome*.
- II. That as all these
Nations uphold, and to
their

their utmost defend their severall and respective powers and Jurisdictions upon their seas: so it is as lawfull for the Commonwealth of *England* to do the like, wherein we shew,

1. The great rule, authority and power of the Admiralty of *England* in our seas.

2. That all forreigners whatsoever were wont to ask leave to passe and repasse our seas, and that without leave first had; none durst offer or attempt the passage over them.

3. That all forreigners as well *French*, as *Hollan-*

B 4 ders.

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ders, and Zealanders, and others: have at all times humbly asked leave of our Princes or of their officers to fish upon our seas, wherein is shewed also how glad they were to have it granted, and what store of Wealth they have gotten by it.

4. What Customes and Taxes and impositions have been laid upon all that had leave to fish.

5. That all other Nations coming with leave upon our seas have stroke sail or vail their Top-sails to our ships of war, and to our Castles.

6. The miserable inconveniencies

veniences and dangers our Nation will in short time feel and suffer, if we do not uphold the dominion at sea against all Invaders or Opposers, either *Dutch, Danes, French, &c.*

7. The injustice presumption, and ingratitude of the *Dutch* made apparant to quarell us upon our seas by severall reasons and undeniable Arguments and first viz.

1. They begun the war.
2. Against us.
3. For our own goods and rights.
5. By their combining with others.

Venice.

WE begin first with
 that ancient and
 rich State of *Venice*, sci-
 tuated in the *Adriatique*
Gulph, commonly called
 the *gulph of Venice* of which
Zan Nazarius in lib. I. Epi-
gram sayes,

Viderat Hadriacis Venetam
Neptunus in undis
Stare urbem, & toto pone-
re jura mari.

That is,
 Rich *Venice* in the *Adriaticke*
 sea doth stand,
 And doth by Right and
 Might that *Gulph* com-
 mand.

It

It cannot be denyed sayes a good Writer, but that of Ancient time, the *Venetians* and their *Seigniorie* have been possessors and Lords of their Gulph, and therefore the *Venetians* by an undoubted right may justly forbid the *Genoeses* and any others from coming upon, or sailing through their Gulph. *Angelus de Urbaldis. de jur. Fisci. lib. 8. §. 14.*

There wants not sufficient examples to shew how other Princes and Potentates have asked leave of this State to passe and repasse their seas: which they have sometimes granted to some

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some, and sometimes denyed to others.

They granted it to *Ralph* Earl of *Sales* Anno 1399. In the name of *Ladislaus* K. of *Naples* & *W.* Arch-duke of *Austria* to convey the sister of that King espoused to the Arch-Duke out of *Apulia* into the Arch-Dukes Territories, yet though they granted it, they made conditions, and some expressions concerning the quality of some persons not to be then transported, as also the bignes and quality of the ships to be considered. *Francis. de ingenuis in Epist. de Venet. jure.*

And

And so *Frederick* the third though an Emperour did ask leave twice of this State of *Venice* to carry and transport corn out of *Aph-
lia* through their Gulph.

As also of the Kings of *Hungary* have petitioned this State of *Venice* to grant leave for to transport corn through their Gulph. *Anton peregr. de jure fisci. lib. 8. Sect. 19.*

So also the *Venetians* have and do yet make those that come upon the Gulph to pay Custome and Tribute, and that upon default they have power to confiscate such Goods and Merchandises, and to impose the
Gabel.

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Gabel upon them, for they acknowledge none superior to themselves, and this is, as the Authour sayes, *quia tantam habent jurisdictionem in mari*: because of their ample Jurisdiction and power they have in the sea, especially the Gulph, *Bartho. Capola. cap. 26.*

So another, is to be concluded (sayes he) that all fishing and whatsoever belongs unto it, in the *Adriatick* sea doth of right appertain to the State of *Venice*, and consequently, that State hath sole, and absolute power, either to permit, or forbid any; to impose,

pose heighten or lessen the Gabel upon all sorts of fishers, *Anton. peregrin. de jure fisci. lib. 10. §. 18.*

And a great Civil Lawyer even an Adversary to that Common-wealth, for (he was of *Naples*) yet confesses plainly that the *Venetians* for certain have the Rule and Dominion of their Gulph, and proportions how far it reacheth also. *Julius pacius Marta.*

And *Flavius Blondus* affirms that the *Venetians* have had alwayes power to proportion Custome, to such who saile on their Gulph. And for this purpose to prevent all fraud
and

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and deceit, they appointed
a State Officer and furnished
him with sufficient
Barks and Vessels to demand
it, and to sail from shore to
shore, and from port to port by
night and day to see it effected
accordingly. *Decad. 2. l. 8.*

of

*Of the Spanish
and Portugalls
Dominion.*

FOr the *Portugals*, as they have been great Merchants on the South and Eastern Seas, so they alwayes provided to keep up their Customes concerning their priviledges on their seas. What can be meant else by their inflicting death on such as shall offend, & cōfiscation of all their Goods beside, witnes that Edict and strict Ordinance published, which runs in these words, whoever

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ever shall come into our Coasts, Lands, or Regions; especially those of *Guiny & India*, or into those Seas, or into any other Seas under our subjection; either for Commerce, Trading, Navigation; or, who shall come with Arms and Ammunition to fight without leave, licence, and authority first had and obtained, shall for so doing and attempting, loose his, or their heads, and suffer confiscation of all his, or their goods: and though there have been, and yet are some who have questioned and scrupled at the large extent of the *Portugals* power upon

upon the South-seas, and those of *India*, as usurped; yet they still hold them, and will uphold their sea-customs and priviledges, as well knowing the riches, safety, and benefit of them.

And to the Defending their jurisdiction on the Seas, they give power to their Admiral to search and finde out such as shall any where resist, and to scoure their seas; and if they finde any offending, or denying obedience, to force them to it, and call them to triall if taken: *Jacob. Valdesius quinto lib. de ordinacione tit. 112.*

Next, let us search what the *Spaniards* hold concerning

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cerning their Right and Jurisdiction on their Seas.

Gregorius Lopez. partid. 3.

tit. 28. lib. 11. The Prince

saith he, by his power may

give Liberty or Licence to

fish in some part of his Sea;

but without leave, twas

dangerous and fearfull:

And another Writer sayes,

the Dominion of the Sea,

belongs to him or them, on

whose Borders it lies. *Garcias Hisp. lib. de expen. Cap.*

21. num. 24.

But more remarkable is

that title given to the King

of *Spain*, stiling him the

King of the Ocean; this

is known by that of *Charls*

the fifth, Emperour of Ger-

many

many and King of Spain:
 In the Preface for the settling of publike judgments in hls Empire, he is stiled king of the Islands, Canaries and of the *India* Islands, of the seas, and the main Ocean and firm Land, Arch-Duke of *Austria*, &c. and in the Imperial Charters and Decrees in the German tongue. *Konig. up de Insulen Canariæ Auch der Insulen Indiarum un terræ firmæ, deß Maers, Oceani, &c. Seldenus in Mare Clausum, cap. 17. p. 74.*

Of the French.

THERE is not any Nation who seems so stout to defend their Sea-right as the French; yet they of all others have least performed it; for during not only the Wars, but the time of the Sovereignty of the Kings of *England* in that Nation; the French who could not, nor durst fight us at Land, had lesse power and will to affront us at Sea: but yet there want not Testimonials of their Priviledges, used against such as should intrench

trench upon them at Sea ;
and for certain 'tis, though
a Nation may for a time be
debarred its just Domini-
on of the Sea , by an over-
powering Sword ; yet
they will endeavour to
recover their Rights, Po-
wer, Priviledges, and Juris-
diction again : To speak
therefore of these a little,
may we not follow the
footsteps of them , who
have in part discovered in
these particulars the Cu-
stoms of the French con-
cerning their Seas.

*Capitular. 169. Caroli &
Ludovici Impp. lib. 4. tit. 5.*

Concerning

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Concerning those Counts or Earls deputed and intrusted for the custody of the Sea-coast, and more especially one *Rolland*, Admiral for the Coast of *Brittaine*, in the time of *Charle-maign*, is to be seen, that he did then impose Taxes, Tributes, or Customs upon such who traded on their Seas, and put into any of their Ports; and not onely defended the right of their Action, but also added punishment to any that transgressed; So also did those of *Lyons* under their Prince, *Alan* and others; and if any came in, or departed without leave of the Prince, or his

his Admiral, there was then a publick confiscation of such ship, or ships with their materialls, and if they did suffer shipwrack; that such Merchandise as could be recovered should be pillage: but if they had leave to put out to sea, then if any storm arose, or if they did miscarry, yet the goods that could be saved, should belong to the Owner. *Bertrandus in Histor. Brit. minor lib. 1. cap. 13.*

And nothing is more certain, then in the League betwixt our *Edward* the fourth, and *Francis* Duke of *Bretaigne* concerning commerce and Trading

C betwixt

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betwixt them, it is confessed, and indeed their own Civil Lawyers attest it that our King at that present was true Lord and Sovereign of those seas, and this League was to continue for 30 years: and though during the warres betwixt *England* and *France*, the *English* did possesse themselves not onely of a great part of the land, but also of the Sea, as of those of *Picardy*, *Normandy* and *Gascony*, yet the war ending we know they not onely did rule and command those seas, but the *French* theirs also, & so hold their Jurisdiction and Sovereignty

raignty of them at present,
so that what the *French*
could not do being Con-
quered, the *English* did do,
being Conquerors.

Nor will we omit those
two constitutions or Ordi-
nances, the one of *Henry*
the second, the other of
Henry the third *An. 1555.*
& 1584. by which 'tis de-
creed that all ships of for-
eign Nations coming up-
on the *French* coasts, should
strike sail to the Kings ships
and 'tis said plainly, in *Im-*
perii Marini Gallorum re-
cognitionem (that is,) in ac-
knowledgement of the
French Sovereignty over
their seas.

*Of the Danes,
Norways, Po-
landers, and
Turks.*

WE have evident and
experimentall te-
stimony of those Nations,
how they hold up their
Dominion in the seas, as
for the *Danes* and *Norvegi-
ans* their care in this is so
strict, that the very gains
that come into their Trea-
sury by Impost and Cu-
stome, are the greatest of
all others, especially when
they were inhanfed, and
advanced as they were by
Frede-

Frederick the second King of Denmark and Norway, towards our English Muscovia Merchants 1583. that he made as much profit by the command of the Sound in the Baltick sea, as he did by all his Land. So that he got so much by the Dominion of his seas, that the great Muscovite was glad to come to Composition with him, or else he would as he might have done, interdicted and hindred all Trade into, or from Muscovy.

Their power has been so strict and great, that it does appear in the Ancient Records of Denmark, in

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the time of *Harold Hilde-*
tane King of *Denmark*, ne
quisquam sine ejus nutu, &c.
that none should dare or
presume, without his con-
sent and good will, usurp,
or take any profit on his
seas, because as 'tis said, his
benefit and power came in,
and consisted by the sea, as
well as the Land, *Selden.*
in mare clausum p.80. &
Dan. Hist. lib.7. 'Tis recor-
ded how many Princes and
Potentates King *Olo* did
subdue and destroy by his
power at sea.

And 'tis certain that *A-*
dolphus Gustavus King of
Sweden did renounce and
disclaim all Right, Domi-
nion

nion and superiority of the sea in *Norway*, *Northland*, and all other Kingly claims in *Wardhuisen* which did any way concern sea businesses, and this was in the Reign of King *James*, Jun. 1613.

And for the Kings of *Poland*, we have an evident Demonstration of their care to defend, guard and secure their seas, for when *Henry* the third King of *France* was elected by the States of *Poland*, to be their K. his Lords Embassadors did promise for him, that when he should enjoy the government of that Kingdome then he

C 4

should

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should *suo sumptu Classem* ,
sufficientem, & necessariam
sustentare ad tuendos portus
& dominium maris, (that
is) at his own Charges keep
a necessary and sufficient
Navy to defend those Ha-
ven Towns, and uphold
that Sovereignty of the
seas, which did belong un-
to that Kingdome of Po-
land: *Syntagm. statutor. lib.*
lib.3.tit. 1. fol. 109.

Of

Of the Turkish
Soveraignty in
his Seas.

THE Turks as they are the powerfulllest Nation by Land, so thy are not negligent to hold up their power by sea, and therefore being possessed of *Constantineple* & indeed almost of all these *Greeks* Empire, except some few *Islands* which the *Venetians* hold up, so that they stile themselves *Lords of the black and white seas*, for so did *Achmet* the Turkish Emperour in his agreement

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with Henry the fourth
King of *France* 47. years
since, which was publick-
ly printed at *Paris*, in
which the *Grand Seignieur*
doth give and grant to the
French free fishing, and to
search for *Corall* in certain
Bayes and *Creeks* of the seas
upon the *Affrick* shore be-
twixt *Algier* and *Tunis*, and
this sufficiently shews (if
there was nothing else, the
Turks care and vigilancy
to uphold his Jurisdiction
of his seas.

Yet one more because
'tis remarkable, and true,
'tis known, that the *Turkish*
Emperor caused those two
impregnable Castles called
the

the *Dardanel*s to be build-
ed, the one upon one side
of the *Hellepont*, and the
other on the opposite shore
in both which he hath
planted great numbers of
Canon, and they are of ex-
ceeding bignes, and com-
mand the respective Go-
vernours of them, that *ſc*
qua Navis, (that is) if any,
ſhip ſhould attempt to paſſe
or repaſs againſt their wils,
that they ſhould ſink her
forthwith, which Cuſtome
he holds and continues to
this very day. *Corolia. Cap-*
picus in bello Aſiatic. lib. 2.

And it is for certain that
twice a year the *Turks* ſet
out Gallies with ſouldiers-
to

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to scour the seas, and to go from port to Port, to demand subjection and obedience, and some present or other to their Commanders, from all who trade, or are found in their Harbors, or upon denyall to force them to it, or sink them, whereupon that memorable fight happened 'twixt two *English* ships, and their *Turkish* Gallies sent out for the same purpose, but the Captains of the *English* ships would neither strike sail, nor yet send any present to them, whereupon the *Turks* wth all their power assailed them, the fight was gallantly maintained
by

by the *English*, but at last being overpowered with multitude, and having not one gale of wind to come off, they were both sunk, and all the men killed, and made Slaves, & our *Turkish* merchants goods had much ado to be saved in *Constantinople*. the ships belonged to *Alderman Freeman*, after Lord Mayor of *London*, the Captains name was *Hugh Ellis* of *Limehouse* or *Wapping*.

of

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tick sea doth serve the
Venetians, the *Ligurian*
sea the *Genoeses*, and the
Tyrrhene is the Duke of
Tuscanie, every one of
these, not onely defend and
maintain themselves by
their propriety to those
seas, but have and will fight
to uphold their ancient
Dominion over them re-
spectively.

of

Of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

THIS great Dukedome though rich and fertile for all sorts of commodities, yet the Prince keeps his Dominion of his seas, how great are the Imposts and Customes of one of his Ports, onely (to wit) that of *Ligorn*, though there be many others, yet one sayes plainly, that *Mare Adriaticum Venetiis*, *Mare Ligusticum Genoesibus*, *Tyrenum vero Pisis & Tuscia inservit.* (that is) the *Adriatick*.

Of the Popes Power over the Seas.

Briefly (though we
think it is fitter for
the *See* of *Rome* to save
mens souls if they be *Peters*
successors, then to Lord
it so mightily either by sea
or Land, yet that the world
may see his jurisdiction and
power at sea, in the *Roman*
sea belonging to *Rome*, we
will give you some expres-
sions of his to set forth his
lofty mind. *Barth. Ugolinus*
De censuris Pont. reserv. part.
2. sect. 1. Excommunicamus

Ex

✧ *Anathematizamus omnes
piratas Cursarios ac Latrun-
culos Maritimos discurrentes,
Mare nostrum (that is) we
excommunicate and curse
all Pirates, sea Rovers, and
thieves, whomsoever that
shall hover on or rove on
our Seas, and if any take
any herrings upon any
Holy day, they shall and
must pay some to the next
Churches, and specially to
those Churches which ly
nearest to that place where
they took them Gloss. 3. tit.
de feriis.*

And further it is, and
shall be lawfull for any free
Citizen of Rome, or Inha-
bitant of the same, to fish
upon

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upon Tyber, and the sea be-
longing to our Jurisdiction
at what time, & with what
art they can, and it shall be
unlawfull for any to mo-
lest or rob them, provided,
they meddle not with wa-
ters which belong to other
Lords or States, and cer-
tain places excepted and
named, in which, *sine licen-
tia piscari non licet*. With-
out licence of the Recor-
der, it is not lawfull for
them to fish. *Stat. Urb. Rom:*
lib. 3. cap. 72.

*Of the English So-
veraignty in the
Seas.*

SURE and certain it is,
that as by the Law of
Nature and Nations all o-
ther Principalities and
Kingdomes, Dukedomes,
and Common-wealths have
and do uphold their Titles,
Priviledges and Dominion
over, and in their Seas; it is
as just for our Common-
Wealth to do the same, for
why not we use our power,
as well as others? are all
others free, and shall we
now be made slaves? and
shall

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shal we now be made slaves,
shall all other Princes enjoy
their own, and shall we be
debarred and rob'd of ours?
and by such onely, who
have no justice to claim
or conscience to oppose it,
shall be made good there-
fore to all; what absolute,
and just Right and Domi-
nion we have to our seas;
and I hope, if my peu be
not of force to convince
those insolent *Dutch*; yet
our thundring Cannon in
short time will confound
them for their ingratefull
and impudent injustice and
presumption. Have the
greatest Kings and Princes
of *Christendom* been glad to
ask

ask leave to come upon and
* passe and repasse our seas,
and shall we our selves ask
leave of others to do it
now? Durst not the stout-
est of all Nations dare to
fish upon our coasts with-
out leave first granted, and
satisfaction promised, and
given, and shall we now
not dare to do it our selves?
Have our *Admiralls* and
our Navies been the ter-
ror of *Europe*, and shall we
so soon be stript both of va-
lour and goods too? what,
have the *Dutch* now that li-
berty and power to them-
selves, which they former-
ly begged for at our hands,
or is their Right now be-
come

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come so, because they imagine they have might to effect it, shall all force if offered, and prevailing, be accounted for just? If they be so bold to attempt to get why not we as good and resolute to hold our own? we hinder them not of theirs, why should they debar us from ours? cannot, or must not our men go out of their own houses or Havens for fear of *Vantrump* or a *Bonish Dutchman*: that we may, & by Gods protection will, we lay down these conclusions and Arguments, to shew to the whole world the baseness of the *Dutch, Hollanders, and Zelanders*, with others

thers who are combined to
assist them against our just
Rights and priviledges up-
on the seas.

1. That the Dominion,
Government, Rule, Juris-
diction and Command of
our seas hath alwayes be-
longed and been upheld by
the *English*.

2. From the custody, Rule,
and Admiralty of *England*
in our seas.

3. From all Forreigners,
asking leave to passe and
repasse our seas.

4. From the giving of li-
berty to forreign Nations to
fish on our seas, and that by
leave onely from us, and
from Customes paid to us.

Thomas

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Thomas Moulton was in the Reigne of *Henry the third* stiled *Capitaneus & Custos Maris*, the Lord Admirall and keeper of the seas, *Rot. part 8. Hen. 3.* and under him the *Cinque ports* kept the coast of *England*, and the seas, *Henry 3.* hence was that Commission to *Sir Hugh Crequier* to guard the seas. *Edward* the first appointed three Navies towards the guard of our seas one for *Tarmouth Road*, another for *Portsmouth*, and the third for the *Western and Irish Seas*, *Edward 1295.*

In the Reigne of *Edward* the second also there were
three

three Admiralls for the
the saveguard of our seas:
the Lord *Oturwin*, the Lord
Kiriel, and the Lord *Felton*,
custodiam Maris habebant,
say the *Records*, and these
guarded our seas.

And in that first Parlia-
ment of *Edward* the third,
fourteenth of his Reigne,
that they would have a care
to secure the peace of the
Land, & *limitis Scotici* &
Maris (that is) and of the
borders of *Scotland*, and of
the seas.

And so under *Richard*
the second, *Hugh Calverley*
was made Admirall, and
Thomas Piercy was joynd in
Commission with him to

D

or-

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order and govern the seas,
for that year, 2.*Rich.*2.

And so it was in full Par-
liament agreed that the
Earl of *Salisbury*, John Earl
of *Shropshire*, John Earl of
Worcester, and James Earl of
Wilts, with the Lord *Stour-*
ton, (under King *Henry* the
sixth, should have the guar-
ding and Rule of the seas,
cum classe numerosa, with a
mighty Navy, and after-
wards that care was com-
mitted to John Duke of
Excester. *Henry* 6.38.

And further in the Reign
of the same King, the Com-
mons desired, and did think
it fit that the seas be kept.
Rot. Par. 20. *Hen.* 6. *Artic.* 29.

And

And no lesse appears by
Chancer who lived in the
time of King Richard the
second, a famous Poet, who
sayes, (*ut mare custodiretur*)
that the sea might be guar-
ded and kept, and he gives
this reason.

Keep your seas 'twixt Orwel
and Middleborough still,
You'l be sure to have wealth
Flow in at your will.

D a of

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Of the Tributes,
Taxes, and
Subsidies, paid
for our safe-
guarding the
Seas.

TO passe over the
point of *Dane-Gelt* and
such like pressures of this
Nation, though indeed it
was used by *William* the
first and second, and by
Henry the first, and by
Stephen, Kings of *Eng-*
land, yet it was imployed
for the custody and safe-
guard of the seas, that they
might

might not be infested by *Danish* Pirates, nor the Land suddenly invaded, and it was in the Raigne of *Edward* the first laid out to the same purpose, as it is evident in *Rot.72. penes Camerarios sacrarii*. And to this purpose likewise was Subsidy money granted in full Parliament in the time of *Edward* the third, for to safe-guard the Realm and the Sea, the *Scotch* borders, *Gascony* and the *Islands* belonging to *England*, this was then thought just and necessary, not onely by the King and the Lords, but also by the Parliament. *Rot. Parl. 13. Edw*, for they in-

D 3

clude

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clude the safety of the
Land to bee by the able
guarding of our seas, and
what is worth Observation,
'tis certain that in the Reign
of *Richard* the second there
was a cerrain Tax and Tri-
bute laid upon any ship, as
well Merchants, as Fisher-
men, and not of our own
onely, but also upon a-
ny forreigner whatsoever
that should passe upon
our *North east* or *North* seas,
and this was imposed, *ad*
maris tutelam, for the safety
of the Seas. Every ship ac-
cording to the burthen or
Tun paid a certain and set
rate 6.d. except such onely
who passed from *Flanders* to
London,

London, or to *Calice* with Wooll or Hides. Every fisherman paid 6.*d.* for the Tun weekly, and to this end, there were six stout men of war appointed and set out to sea. *Rot. Par. 2 Rich. part. 2. Art. 39.* & so all Colliers sailing from *Newcastle* and carrying Coals, paid quarterly after the Rate of 6 *d.* the Tunne, and not onely these, but all other passengers for passing and repassing, and specially such who fished, if Forreigners.

Also in the Reign of *Henry the sixth*, *William La Poole* Duke of *Suffolk* was accused in Parliament, because he had not rightly

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employed the Subsidy monies, for, and towards the tuition and safe keeping the seas. *Rot. Par. 28. Hen. 6.* And in the 32. of his Reign there was a Subsidy granted of 4000 *ol. in tutelam Maris.* (that is) for the defence of the seas. To shut up all, who may not find in the Acts of Parliament, as the 1. of *Ed. 6.* the first of Queen *Mary*, the first of Queen *Elisabeth*, and the first of King *James*, that the Parliament allowed Subsidies for the defence of the Realm, and safeguard of the seas, and for intercourse of Trade, and traffick, and for Merchandises to come safe into, or to be exported

exported hence, as also to hinder any for disturbing our Land by Invasion, or our seas by Piracy; what need all these have been so carefully prosecuted but onely to shew our Rights, and lawful Jurisdiction upon our seas.

To proceed, if we should shew the world, the power and large Commissions given to our Lords High Admiralls of *England*, they surely would evidence our Dominion at sea: in vain had they been granted, if not of Right, or if not executed, and to speak truth we find no mention of any sea-fights concerning our

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title, none were so bold, then, or so unjust to challenge a Dominion, or to usurp it on our Coasts, other differences betwixt Kings and Princes caused wars often at Sea, but not this one, which now the insolent and injurious *Dutch* alone have raised to quarrel with us: to satisfie all men, we will render the form of the Commission of the Lord High Admirall of *England*, as for many years it hath been granted forth.

Damus & concedimus N. magni Admiralli nostri Angliæ Hiberniæ Walliæ, ac Dominiorum, & insularum eorundem. To English it in
part.

part, we give and grant to N. the Office of great Admirall of *England, Ireland,* and *Wales*, and of our Dominions and Islands of the same, but what power is included? it is plain, that as occasions were greater or lesse, so his Commission was limited or extended, even as far as to *Calice*, and the Marches thereof, and to those of *Normandy, Gascoyn* and *Picardy*, and therefore one Commission runs, so that we have made, appointed and ordained N. to be Lord High Admirall as aforesaid, and do of our speciall grace and knowledge give and grant unto

N.

N. our great Admirall of all our Navies; and seas afore-said, all and singular the Jurisdicktions, Authorities, Liberties, Offices, Feodes, Profits, emoluments, Shipwrecks, &c. as also all advantages, commodities, preheminences and priviledges whatsoever belonging or appertaining unto the said Office of our great Admiral of *England and Ireland*, and of all other our foresaid Dominions; and when he was invested with this Honor, he was to use his utmost skill and power to put his Commission into execution, but what did that concern? to secure our seas, to fight

fight enemies, to take Pirates, to demand Customs, and Sea Taxes, to protect our Fishermen, to hinder other people from fishing, except leave was first granted to them, and they had agreed to pay what was Imposed on them for their fishing, and to this end the Admirall had power to divide his Navy, some to the North seas, some to the Eastern, and some to the West, and what did all this shew, but that the *English* have and alwayes had an undoubted Right and Dominion in, and over the seas. That learned Antiquary Sir Hen. Spelman in his *Glossary* hath

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hath set down the names,
and the year of our Lord,
with the Kings that reigned
respectively, of all who have
enjoyed that Office of Ad-
miralty, or keepers and
Guarders of our seas time
out of mind, and it seems
wonderfull, that four such
huge Navies should be ma-
naged and set forth to sea,
the least whereof consisted
of one 1000 Sail. The first
that bore the title of Admi-
rall of all England was *Richard* the younger son of *Alan*,
Earl of *Arundel* and *Surrey*, and this was confer-
red on him *September 10. A.*
10. Rich. 2. Hen. Spel. Gloss.
p. 15.

And

And that great Antiquary by diligent search and industry hath brought them down from *Richard Lucy* the first, in the eighth year of *Henry* the third, as well for the *North* seas as the *West*, unto our times, even unto the 6. of *K. James*. For certain, large was our Sovereignty at sea: if we please to note two or three of the Lord Admiralls Titles to avoid tediousnesse, for in the first of *Edward 6.* *Thomas seymor* Knight, Baron of *Sudely*, Brother of *Edward Duke of Somerset*, was Admirall of *England, Ireland, Wales, Calice, Bulloign, &c.* Feb. 17.

And

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And in the third of *Edward* the sixth, *John Dudley* Earl of *Warwick*, Viscount *Lisle* Knight of the Garter, Lord high Admirall of *England*, *Wales*, *Calice*, *Bulleign*, and the Marches of the same, of *Normandy* *Gascoyn* and *Picardy*, and chief Governour of our Navies, and of all the seas.

And so *Charls Howard*, Baron of *Ejffingham*, his Titles go as high in the 27. of *Elisabeth*: and as they had large Titles, so had they as great force and ability to execute such Right & Title as we have to the seas, that they are stiled our seas, and in the second of *Edward* the third.

third, they are called *quatuor maria Angliæ* (that is) the four seas of England what an Ancient & Honourable propriety is expressed and engraven in these words.

Next follows to shew our Dominion on the sea are Letters of Credence from our Princes in favour granted to such, who have asked leave to passe or repasse our seas, such was the leave, and safe guard granted to *Ferrando Urtis* of *Sarrachon*, a Spaniard to sayl from the Port of *London*, through, and by our Kingdomes Territories and Dominions to *Roche Rot. Franc.* 5. *Hen.* 4. *Membr.* 11. *Jan.* 5. And
Charls

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Charls the 6. King of *France* sending to *Robert* the third King of *Scotland* about entering into League with him, got leave first for free and safe passage from King *Henry* through his Dominions, Territories, and possessions, by sea and Land, it seems by these, that *England* kept the Government of the seas without controll then, and why not now?

But remarkable is that story; how in the Reign of Qu. *Elisabeth*, the Kings of *Denmark* and *Sweden* too, as also the *Hans-towns* did often and earnestly sollicite, and petition her that shee would be pleased to give them
them

them leave to passe and repasse *Her* seas, so they counted them then to be, that they might carry corn into *Spain*, in that time while *England* and *Spain* were in war one with another, She wisely did deny them, but they thinking to steal thither without her leave, were taken and made prize, even as they were sailing into *Lisbone* 13. Jun. 1589. See this also in *Thuanus lib. 95. Histor.* and when they complained of the Act of the Queen as unjust and against the Law of Nations, and free Trade 'twas answered that they should not have license or leave to cary arms or corn
or

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or any materialls serving to hold up the war, but for other merchandises, they should have as free leave as ever. And when as they sent over into *England* their Agent *Sebastian Van Bergen*, with Letters of Request, that they might have free leave to Trade, and carry any sort of provision into *Spain*, they had this tart answer from the Queen and Councel; if they durst do so, they should be sure to be severely punished by her Majesties ships of warre, and prize to bee made beside. *In Declar. Reg. 1589.*

And the like stout & resolute answer was also given
to

to the *Danish* Embassadours
desiring & solliciting for the
 same Anno 1597. And who
 knows not but *John King* of
Sweden desired leave of the
 same Queen to carry mer-
 chandise to *Spain*; but what
 need he ask the reason is
 rendred. *Neceffe ei fore Ma-*
ritimas Reginae ditiones per-
transire (that is) he must of
 all necessity passe by the
 Queens Territories and Do-
 minions, in *Bib. Cotton*: but
 of this sufficient; the *Dutch*
 may be in due time brought
 to acknowledge as much;
 they have done it to be sure,
 and humbly too, which fol-
 lows next.

Leave

*Leave to Fish upon
our seas granted.*

AS none durst violate our power to passe, so much lesse durst any adventure to fish upon our seas: without speciall leave and license so to do first obtained.

And first, *Henry* the sixth the *French* King obtained so much favour that he had leave granted him to fish one whole year onely, mark how though favoured, yet limited, sometimes 'twas granted to him for fix moneths onely, and sometimes again

again, he might fish when, and where, and as often as he pleased, he had leave, but first did modestly ask it, did not any wayes abuse it, this is found in the *Rolls of France Hen. 6. reg.* yet they were so lookd to, that they might not come with herring Busses above thirty tun, and that our men should no way be molested, and that they should shew due obedience as they expected security, and when they were bolder then welcome their ships were seised on.

And now to come to our *Eastern* seas, and those that are *Northeast*, did not the *Hollanders* and *Zelanders* in
great

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great numbers fish for heer-
ring and other fish upon our
Coast, but 'tis said first ha-
ving obtained *Leave* from
the Governour of our Ca-
stle of Scarborough according
to ancient *Custome*. What
can be plainer? did they,
and were they glad to ask
leave, and now will they
take it, and be their own
carvers? *Camb. in Brit. p. 506.*
and it is not to be imagined,
sayes our *Cambden* what a
masse of wealth the *Hollan-*
ders and *Zelanders* get by
having *leave* to fish upon
our Coasts.

And so in the time of
Queen Elisabeth, an expert
Writer sayes thus, that the
Hollan-

Hollanders, Zelanders and those of Flanders, come upon our Eastern Coast, in the beginning of Summer with four or five hundred herring *Busses* to catch fish, but 'tis said, that before they fish they ask leave first, from the Governour of Scarborough. *Hanse* in those times had some modesty. See *Hitchokes* new years gift An. 1580.

And King *James* forbid that they or any other stranger should fish upon our coasts, except the Agents of such Countries residing in London had first obtained leave from the King *Edict. Jac. 6. Maii.*

E

So

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So 'tis manifest that those
of *Holland, Zealand, and*
Friesland in *Edward the 1.*
his reign, had leave grant-
ed to them to fish, and we
did protect them also from
danger, and this to be near
Tarmouth, yet these Letters
Pattents were not to be in
force longer then to *Saint*
Martins day, behold their
limitation! as they had his
Princely favour, so they
had likewise such a precise
time set, and allowed to
them, which if they ex-
ceeded, they were to stand
to his mercy, or justice for
remission or infliction of
punishment, *Rot. Par. Ed. 1.*
Membran 5.

And

And the *Hollanders* submission and intreaty to the said King shews, that they would not, could not, durst not fish upon our seas, before they had leave granted unto them from the said King, witnesse those expressions of the King in that Case. In tender favour and compassion we bear unto those of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and to other neighbours we wil send out some of our men of war towards the *Northern* seas, to safeguard and to protect their ships sent out to fish for herring, and to secure and guard their Sea Coasts, whilst they are fishing.

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How now *Landts-man* or *Dutchman*; what you were then not onely limited, but also protected by Royal favour, and not onely to fish but we defended your very sea Coasts, during that time by our men of war, you were not in those times (it seems) able to secure your selves, or fish safe without our safeguarding you; for if you had, you would not so earnestly requested this favour at our hands; and will you at present not defend us, if wee stood in need of it, (which thanks be to God) we do not, but also fight us in our own bosoms and Channels?

Channels? how do these recorded favours of ours, (if there were no more) towards you, and unmerited by you from us, speak shame to your faces for requiting us with so much evil for so much good to your Progenitors, and your selves too: nay, we had such undoubted power and and Right then on the seas, that you were ordered what ships you should use, and also what number should be imployed; and durst not transgresse, or disobey then, nay, indeed were glad you could have that favour and benefit by humble Request from this

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Nation granted unto you,
and bestowed upon you.
Whereupon 'twas ordered,
(and ye durst not nor could
hinder that Authority)
that sometimes ye might
and sometimes yee might
not fish at all, and then when
permitted, not with vessels
that should exceed 30 Tun,
and this is plaine by the
Commissions and Authori-
ty given to the respective
Governours of Tarmouth,
Scarborough, VVhitby bay,
Selden. in mare Claus. 234.
and to this purpose the
Rose Noble bears that im-
pression, a King in a Royall
ship, and the superscription
Edward by the grace of
God

God King of England,
France, and Ireland, and on
the other side *Jesus autem
transiens per medium illo-
rum, ibat*: Which King de-
fended the seas with a
mighty Navy of stout ships
to the number of 1100. ves-
sels. 33. of Edward the third
Anno 1359. and the very
engraving shews enough, as
a Royall ship, a King
crowned, a Sword, a Throne
the Rose. What are these all
but so many Blasons of our
Rule at sea? According to
that *English* Meetre.

*Or Rose Noble sheweth five
things unto me,
King, Ship, Sword, Rose, and
power of the sea.*

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And what lesse meant the
Emperour *Sigismond* in his
speech to *Henry* the fifth,
when he strove to make a
peace betwixt him and
Charls the sixth, the *French*
King, and he said that it was
the true *English* policy to
keep safe our Land, to ob-
serve these three things,
viz.

1. To cherish *Merchandise*,
2. To keep the *Admiralty*.
3. And to be masters of the
Narrow sea.

And when *Sigismond* saw
Dover and *Calice*, and ob-
served their scituation, said
to the King of *England*.

Keep these two Towns sure
I wish your Majesty,

As

As your twain eie so keep
the Narrow sea.

But we proceed to ano-
ther subject, that gives evi-
dent Testimoniall of our
Soveraignty on the sea, viz.

E 5

All

*All Forreigners
strike Sail, or
vail their Top-
sails to our Ships
of War.*

ANd for certain it is
that this Honour our
Nation hath had, time out
of mind, and it was really
performed by those of *Flan-
ders*, in their Embassage to
our *Edward* the second, the
French indeed at some times
have been so bold as to
question it, but they were
alwayes punished by our
men of war for their pride.
And it hath been practised
four

four hundred years since in King John his Reign Anno 1200. for he gave out a certain Decree or Ordinance, with the advice of his Lords at *Hastings* in *Sussex*, to this effect, if the Admirall of our Navy, in his sailing upon and down our seas, do meet with any ships or Vessels, loaden or unloaden, whicq will not at his command, or whom he shall appoint, strike sail, and vail, but shall fight our Navy, if they be taken: they shall be adjudged enemies, and moreover, both ships and goods so taken shall forthwith be confiscate and taken for prize, as other enemies,

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mies, nay though the Masters and Captains of such ships shall after alledge that the said ships do belong unto the Kings friends, and the men in the said ships shall be punished by imprisonment during our pleasure as Rebels and Traytors. *Commentar. de Reb. Admiral. fol. 28.* And it is to be seen in the old Records in the *Tower*; in a bundle of Parchments above four hundred years since, which have reference to the times of *Henry the third*, and *Edward the first*. The first of these Parchment Rolls containing an agreement betwixt *Edward the first*,
and

and Guy Earl of Flanders, concerning the colours and Ensignes to be set upon ships at seas to know and distinguish them, upon one of them on the backside, is written *de Baion*, but upon the uppermost part of every one of them is added *De Superioritate Maris Angliæ, & jure officii Admiralitatus in eodem*, (thatis) of the superiority or Dominion of the sea of England, and of the Office of Admiralty in the same. And for the further certainty of the truth hereof, that learned Mr. Selden in his *Mare Clausum* hath word for word set it forth in print, amongst

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amongst other particulars in it, I have gleaned so much, that all the States of forreign Princes, who convened about the settling Sea-differences, and there were present very many, as from Genoa, Catalonia, Spain, Germany, Zealand, Holland, Friesland, Denmark and Norway, and further 'tis expressly said, *Et de Plusours Autres Lieux de l'Empire*, wth many other likewise of the Empire, yet by all these, the then King of England was reputed, acknowledged and confessed to be as his Predecessors time out of mind alwayes had been *En paisible possession de la Souveraigne*

reign Seignurie de la mier d' Engleterre el des Isles este auns en Icelle, (that is) in the peaceable and quiet possession of the Sovereign Dominion of the *English* sea, and of the Islands belonging to the same, and they altogether did not onely acknowledge this, but did all desire, and crave to be in, and under his defence and safe-guard: *Selden in mare Claus. lib.2. cap.28.*

And it appears plainly, that we have had the power of the seas also betwixt *England* and *Ireland*, for it was agreed in Parliament *Ne quis externus in mare Hibernico piscaretur* (that is)
that

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that no stranger or foreigner should fish in our *Irish* sea, except he, or they had first obtained leave of the Lord *Deputy*, or from some other Officer lawfully appointed to oversee the same, or from the King and his Councell: and hereupon it was, that there were set Rates to be paid for severall ships, as one or any ship of twelve Tuns should pay yearly 13 s. 4 d. and if lesser 2.s. and in case they faild in performance hereof then the ships, weapons, furniture, and all the goods, to be for prize, *Statut. Hibern. 5.Ed.4.C.6.* and King *James* commanded it, that

no.

no stranger whatsoever, not having leave first granted unto him, should fish upon the seas, *Edict. 6. Jacobi 7.*

So also is it as manifest, for our Dominion and power upon the Northern seas, for King James and the Parliament ordered for the seas, thus, That all manner of Fishers that occupie the Seas, and other persons whatsoever, who slay or kill herring or white fish upon the Coast, to bring them into free Ports, whereby his Majesties Customes be not defrauded, nor his Highnes Lieges, or Subjects be frustrated of the commodity appointed unto them

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them by God, under the pain of confiscation of the Vessells and goods of all that come contrary hereto, to the Kings use, *Edict. 7. Jacob. R. Martii 6. & Parliam. 4. Jac. cap. 6c.*

The Reader would be weary if we should produce more examples and Presidents of this kind, that therefore we may the sooner conclude this Treatise, having already sufficiently shewed our priviledges, authority, power, jurisdiction and Dominion on, and over our seas, in the next place we lay open to all men.

What

*What miseries &
inconveniencies,
our Nation
will in short
time suffer, if we
do not uphold
our power at sea
against all In-
vaders or oppo-
sers whatsoever
Dutch, Danes
or French.*

ANd first a generall de-
cay of Trading and
Mer-

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Merchandise, which as it is
one of the sinews of our
Land, so 'tis as advantageous
there's, none so ignorant, but
knows the inestimable be-
nefit that our Nation al-
wayes hath had by forreign
traffick, how have thou-
sands, and ten thousands
been enriched, and made
great by it? what famous
sea Captains, and seamen
hath it maintained alone?
what infinite summes of
Treasure hath it brought
into our land? how doth it
keep millions of people in
honest labour, and helps to
the maintaining thousands
of Families, and for certain
the decay of it alone will
quickly

quickly be felt through the whole Land; for this therefore, if there was nothing else to incite all *English* men it behoves us to our utmost to keep up our power at sea.

Secondly Invasion by foreign foes to be feared, especially at this present, All our Neighbour Nations are up in Armes, great Navies daily at sea, we are the people that are the most hated and envyed, and opposed, how would the *Dutch* and *Dane*, and *Scots*, and *Irish* and *French*, with others rejoyce to see us ruined by Invasion, and certain it is our safety at Land consists

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sists in our power at sea,
what calamities and deso-
lations would not an Inva-
sion bring in with it? all our
just Rights and priviledges
would be cancelled, our
Laws abrogated, our Towns
and Cities plundered and
fired, our Castles destroyed,
our Liberty lost, our wives
and children and our selves
made slaves or butchered
forthwith, all our precious
things devoured by stran-
gers, and enemies: and
therefore, 'tis good for us
to maintain our forces and
ships at sea, liberally and
willingly, and we are all
bound to crave Gods bles-
sing and protection to be
for

for ever with, and over them.

That therefore the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders* baseness and injustice may be unmasked, and all good people of the Land satisfied and settled in their minds concerning our maintaining our war against them, and any other, who shall combine with them, for there be thousands who mutter at the businessse, and seem to bear affection to their cause, though indeed without cause; we wish them to consider these following Arguments against the *Dutch* fighting with us and for own seas.

The

*The Dutch inju-
stice and Ingra-
titude to Fight
against our Na-
tion.*

First, they begun the war, and kindled the fire, and blowed the first Coal. They were the first Offendors, so 'tis just and fitting on our parts to repulse the injuries and Affronts offered us, that this is true witnesse the barbarous and uncivill usage shewed to that ever Honorable Statesman the Lord Saint *John*, when he was Ambassador,

Ambassador from our State and resident at the *Hague*, the harbouring and maintaining the publick Enemies of our State, their common sending in Arms, and all manner of warlike provision into *Scotland* and other places which were at war with *England*; Adde to these their scandalous seditious pamphlets and books allowed to be printed in the disparagement of our State and Nation. These things are but some of those many, but these are all too true.

Secondly, as the *Dutch* began the war, so (as they conceived) they took the

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advantage of the time also,
intending to surprise us be-
fore we could have been in
a ready posture to receive
them, and for certain had
not our *State* been prudent
to foresee their craftinesse,
and our *Marriners* and
Land Souldiers as ready
and willing to furnish our
ships forthwith, they might
have effected more on a
sudden upon us, then now
they are able, but to come
to a period, we give our
Countreymen a hint onely.

3. Thirdly, as they were
crafty to cull out the time,
so they show themselves as
Ingratefull to set against us
their neighbors, their
friends,

friends, their old and trusty
 friends, their conservators,
 both of life and liberty, of
 wives, children, towns, and
 all whatsoever at present
 they have, and what we did
 for them 'twas freely and
 throughly performed, wit-
 nes that famous battell of
Newport, when as all the
Dutch did run the field, and
 all the *Scots* were kill'd, nay,
 the Prince of *Orange* wept,
 and gave all for lost, and
 was run a ship-board, and
 when the *Spaniards* called
 openly *Victoria, victoria,*
sancta Cruz. & sancta Maria
 yet all this while, though
 Sir *Francis Veere*, that Re-
 nowned Commander was

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also shot, and could not
give direction, yet that re-
ligious and valorous Bro-
ther of his, *Sir Horatio Veere*,
with the *English* Regiments
kept the field, and fought it
out to the utter overthrow
of all the *Spanish* Army,
according to that Song
composed upon that battle.
In Flanders once the field was
fought,

With 400000. men at least,
The Scotchmen stoutly held it
out,

The Dutchmen shew'd them-
selves like beasts.

For most men say, all ran away
Couragious call'd our English
men.

But

But if that we had not set
them free,
Judge in what case they had
been then.

We spend our blood to do
them good,
And help their Countrey to
defend.

They pawn their Towns for
English Crowns,
Which our good Queen to
them did lend.

What can they now,
(though so swel'd with pride
say to this, certainly we
have deserved better from
them, but what can be ex-
pected from such Borish
people, But such ungrate-
full returns.

Fourthly, as they begun,
F 3 and

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and now, and against us, so they are as Injurious to fight with us upon this occasion for defending our own goods, our own just Rights, our freedome, and sea priviledges, which do not in any the least manner belong unto them; 'tis true, they have been many years proling, and attempting, but now they take open arms to infest *us*.

Fifthly, not by themselves alone, but by solliciting other Nations to help them, as if it were not enough for themselves to do Injury, except they fetch in other Confederates to make us, if they can miserable to the
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utmost; and to this purpose they send their Agents to *France* to *Denmark*, to *Sweden*, to *Germany*, with horrible and false Suggestions, and Informations against this Common-wealth of *England*, the sooner to incite them to fight against us of this Nation; and if possible utterly to ruine us; But we leave them knowing that as their beginning of war was simply unjust, so the end of it will prove as miserable and destructive to the Prosecutors of it, O *Dutch Hollander*, remember we say, remember what will do in the end thereof, take one line more.

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*With pride they are so puffed,
and blown,*

*That ev'ry bore's become a State
Their former life is no more
known,*

*But forget what we did of late
They boast and say, we must a-
way,*

*Ev'n home unto our Native
Land.*

*But ere 6. year we greatly fear,
They'l wish that we did by
them stand.*

But to conclude our sub-
ject, we may assuredly say,
that *perit quod facis Ingrato*,
Save a thief frō the gallows
and hee'l be the first to do
you amischief, for certain
tis that these *Dutch* ever
since the coming in of King
James to the Crown of
England,

England, have been the
Spunges of Englands Treas-
ure, & have bin the people
above all others who have
decryed and vilified our
Nation, in all the East and
Southern parts of the
world; and not onely so, but
have fomented occasions of
quarrels, and raised scanda-
lous jealousies of our Nati-
on towards them, and upon
meere false informations
have rigorously, nay bar-
barously proceeded to the
murthering our Mer-
chants and Factors where-
ever they could lay hands
upon them, before ever
they gave the least intima-
tion of the crimes commit-

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ted to our State, or indeed
before any fault was really
perpetrated by our Nation
to them in those parts.

And wee cannot think
their intentions to be alte-
red from what they were:
we shall be sure to find
them worse against us, now
if they obtain that which
they have been long ende-
avouring, (*viz. The Domini-
on of the seas*) and therefore
*Brave England have a care
thy seas to defend,
Thou needst not fear whether
Dutch be thy foe, or friend.*

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